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10/667,740	09/22/2003	Bret A. Bailey	BOC9-2003-0028 (397)	1890

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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2179	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>29 August 2008</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,2 and 4-8* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,2 and 4-8* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to the following communication: Amendment filed 8/29/08.

This action is made non-final.

2.   Claims 1, 2, 4-8 are pending in the case. Claim 1 is independent claim.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

3.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in

37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible

for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has

been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37

CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 8/29/08 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or
> described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject
> matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole
> would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary
> skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by
> the manner in which the invention was made.

        This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the

claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various

claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any

evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out

the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later

invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c)

and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5.   **Claims 1, 4-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over**

Paxhia et. al. (Pub No. 2002/0052935 A1, hereinafter Paxhia) in view of Rubin et al (Patent

No. 5825361; hereinafter Rubin).

        As to claim 1, Paxhia teaches:

        A method for configuring Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)

settings on a computer having only a non-graphical user interface for manually manipulating

TCP/IP configuration flat file (e.g., see Fig. 13 and [0041], [0042], [0064], [0065]; wherein

system configuring is performed through a non-graphical user interface as shown in [0005])

comprising the steps of:

        providing a graphical user interface for configuring the TCP/IP settings including at least

one control (e.g., see Figs. 12,13 and [0042], [0065]);

        accessing data contained within at least one configuration flat file containing the TCP/IP

settings for said computer (e.g., read current settings from the configuration file, see [0042],

[0051]; note that current settings also includes TCP/IP settings as shown in Figs. 12, 13);

        displaying the TCP/IP settings based upon said accessed data within said graphical user

interface (e.g., build configuration pages filled in with the settings from the configuration file, see

[0051] and Figs. 11-13); and

        altering one or more of said TCP/IP settings within said at least one configuration flat file

responsive to manipulation of said at least one control (e.g., read the values contained in the

configuration pages and write those values out to the configuration file, see [0051] and Fig. 11,

Fig. 12).

        Paxhia does not teach integrating the graphical user interface with the non-graphical

user interface.

In the same field of endeavor of system configuration, Rubin teaches a graphical user interface for enabling a user to configure data processing including network configuration (e.g., item 306 in Figs. 3-9). Rubin teaches integrating the graphical user interface with a non-graphical user interface (e.g., col. 12 lines 9-43; wherein the user can set the network configuration of the computer currently running the GUI). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have modify the network configuration system of Paxhia to include the feature of integrating the graphical user interface with a non-graphical user interface to achieve the claimed invention. As suggested by Rubin, one would have been motivated to make such a combination is to configure data processing feature of a computer system in an efficient and straightforward way (e.g., col. 1 lines 49-53).

As to claim 4, Rubin teaches integrating said graphical user interface with an interface component of an operating system of a computer (e.g., Figs. 3, 4, col. 12 lines 9-43). Thus, combining Rubin and Paxhia would meet the claimed limitations for the same reasons as set forth in the foregoing rejection of claim 1.

As to claim 5, Paxhia further teaches displaying help relating to configuring TCP/IP communication settings of said computer within said graphic user interface (e.g., see [0047], [0048], Figs. 11-13).

As to claim 6, Paxhia further teaches:

providing a selection list within said graphical user interface, said selection list including a multitude of user-selectable settings for at least one configuration parameter of said configuration flat file (e.g.., see [0051] and Fig. 11); and

updating said configuration parameter responsive to a selection within said selection list

(e.g., read the values contained in the configuration pages and write those values out to the

configuration file, see [0051] and Fig. 13).

As to claim 7, Paxhia further teaches synchronizing multiple ones of said at least one

configuration file using said graphical user interface (e.g., read current settings from the

configuration file and build configuration pages filled in with those settings, see [0051] and Fig.

11).

As to claim 8, Paxhia further teaches checking a validity of at least one parameter

stored within said configuration flat file using said graphical user interface (e.g., see [0050]).

6.   **Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Paxhia in**
view of Rubin further in view of Spiegel et al. (Pub No US 20030055863 A1, hereinafter
Spiegel).

As to claim 2, Paxhia and Rubin teach the claimed limitations of claim 1 for the same

reasons as set forth in the foregoing rejection of claim 1. Paxhia and Rubin do not teach the

graphical user interface is configured for at least one of a 32-bit multiple virtual storage

operating system and a 64-bit multiple virtual storage operating sytem.

Spiegel teaches a method and apparatus for managing a resource in an information

handling system particularly for a computer having a z/architecture in which a user interface is

provided for an operator to configure and manage the resource in the computer (e.g., see

[0009], [0012], and [0030], [0031]). Spiegel teaches the graphical user interface is configured

for at least one of a 32-bit multiple virtual storage operating system and a 64-bit multiple virtual

storage operating system (e.g., see [0031]).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the internet connection configuration graphical user interface as taught by Paxhia to the configuration graphical user interface that can be applied to a zSeries server as taught by Speigel to achieve the capability to graphically configure internet connection on a computer having only a non-graphical user interface for manually manipulating TCP/IP configuration files. The motivation to combine the teachings of Paxhia with Speigel is to allow easy manipulation of parameters such as IP address, network address, as well as name server and because Paxhia suggests to the skilled artisan that a graphical user interface presents to a user a much more user-friendly interface than non-graphical user interface (e.g., see Paxhia [0005]).

Response to Arguments

7.   Applicant's arguments filed 8/29/08 have been fully considered but they are moot in new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(c) to consider these references fully when responding to this action.

It is noted that any citation to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. In re Heck, 699 F.2d 1331, 1332-33,216 USPQ 1038, 1039 (Fed. Cir. 1983) (quoting In re Lemelson, 397 F.2d 1006,1009, 158 USPQ 275,277 (CCPA 1968)).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to TuyetLien (Lien) T. Tran whose telephone number is 571-270-1033. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Friday: 7:30 - 5:00, off on alternating Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on 571-272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/TuyetLien T Tran/

Examiner, Art Unit 2179

/Weilun Lo/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2179